

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Prop'sr.
DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....\$25
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Georgia Front.

Capt. Henry E. Smith, of Marshall county, Ala., and his gallant command, have executed another of their daring and successful feats. On Saturday night, the 22d ult., they crossed over the Tennessee river a few miles below Larkin's Landing, 35 strong, where the notorious tory Capt. Hamlin, with his band of marauders were located, and fortified themselves, and whence they had made frequent incursions upon the citizens of the river, stealing, robbing and plundering indiscriminately. They soon reached the tory camp, and succeeded in routing the tories, captured their camps and supplies, killed 18 and captured 10 with horses, overcoats, blankets, and many other articles of value, all of which were brought safely to this side of the river, without the loss of a man. At the time of the attack, there were some 200 tories in the camp—many of whom succeeded in making their escape, because Capt. Smith had not men enough to surround them.

A correspondent of the Selma *Mississippian* writes thus under date of Oct. 28:

Such of the negroes captured at Dalton as were not reclaimed by their masters, have arrived at Selma. While enroute to Blue Mountain an attempt to escape was made, but a well directed fire from the guard put a stop to the stampede. The result of the attempt was three killed and several wounded.

A letter from Jacksonville announces the return of Jackson's cavalry division to Cave Springs, from a raid upon the State railroad. They struck the road between Marietta and Vining's station, took up several miles of the track, and captured a large train loaded with ammunition and rifles, which they destroyed; also, picked up a lieutenant colonel, a major, forty-two Yankees, and fifty head of fine beef cattle. This movement was made for the purpose of covering an important movement of the army.

In the Montgomery *Mail* of November the 4th, we find the following news:

The only fresh intelligence we have this morning from the army of Tennessee, is through an officer who has just reached the city, Captain Manning, of North Alabama.

Captain M. was present at the capture of Decatur, and states that we captured about three thousand prisoners at that point.

Advance is still the word, and the troops were in excellent plight and buoyant spirits.

The West Point *Republican* of the 2d has reports that "the front" of our army is now in Middle Tennessee, somewhere in the vicinity of Tallahasse.

Major E. S. Burford, General Beauregard's chief of staff, is now in that city for the purpose of making arrangements for establishing permanently there the headquarters of the Military Department of the West. He speaks in cheering terms of the spirit of our troops and the extraordinary prospects which now lie before the army of Tennessee.

Our latest Selma exchanges afford us some light as to what has transpired in the Tennessee Valley. The *Mississippian* has a letter dated "On the War Path, Oct. 28th," which speaks of movements after leaving Gadsden, as follows:

Murder and Robbery.

On the evening of the 24th ultimo, four men walking, were seen by a servant, to pass the house of J. Y. Bryson, Esq., who lives on the Jones Gap Turnpike, near the Transylvania line. In a few minutes after this, four others passed in like manner. This was just as daylight was disappearing. Esq. Bryson's family, supposing the Home Guard were passing, stepped into the entry to see them. Soon after this, they were fired upon by concealed persons—the saws who had just passed. Mrs. Bryson received three shots, one in the hip, one in the thigh, and one on the nose. The last shot was fatal. She never spoke. Her daughter received two—one in the thigh, the other in the side of the head. Neither of these are serious. These two discharges, were doubtless the contents of a double barrel shotgun. There are many balls in the door, behind where Mrs. B. was standing—we counted 13 in all.

Just as Mrs. Bryson was fired on, her eldest daughter opened the front door of the family room. She was instantly fired on, and slightly wounded in the arm.

The two daughters are respectively aged about 13 and 18 years. Mrs. Bryson was an excellent woman, a kind neighbor, and devotedly attached to the Southern cause.

It is due these finds in human shape to say, that they missed their mark. It is almost certain their intention was to kill Esq. Bryson, on account of his sound Southern sentiments.

After firing into the house of Esq. Bryson, the same party of desperadoes went to the house of Mrs. E. C. Mills, about one mile distant from Esq. Bryson's. There they made inquiry for the Editor of this paper, declaring if he was found, they intended to kill him. [Mrs. Mills is the mother-in-law of the writer.] Mrs. Mills and a little grand-daughter, compose the white family in our absence. The robbers went first to the kitchens, and put the negroes under guard. They then entered the house, and demanded fire-arms. Finding none, they commenced plundering, first driving Mrs. M. and our little daughter, eight years old, out of the house. The ransacking was thorough. Cloth, bed clothes, wearing apparel, leather, shoes, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c., were taken. Preserve jars were broken, and contents poured on the floor. Pictures, looking-glasses, &c., were broken into atoms. Jewelry, the little girl's toys, her best clothing, all was taken. Individually, we lost three coats, as many vests, seven shirts, all our pants save those we had on, and nearly every relic of a deceased wife. The latter cannot be replaced.—*Hendersonville N. C. Times.*

ANECDOTE OF METHUSELAH'S DISREGARD OF LIFE.—It is written in a quaint old Jewish manuscript now in the British Museum, that the oldest of mankind, Methuselah, did not live as long as he might have done. The writer says that God promised him in a dream that if he would rise up and build him a house his life should be prolonged five hundred years. But he replied that it was scarcely worth while to build a house for so short a period, and he died before he was a thousand years old.

It is further reported that Gen. Cheatham was marching upon Huntsville, and believed that that city has fallen into our hands, that the old city has a strong garrison there, which he no doubt strengthened as soon as our army crossed the river. We can hear nothing further from Gen. Hood's operations. Communication with it and this point is now attended with difficulty. He has cut loose from Blair Mountain and Jacksonville as a base of supplies.

Our cavalry officers immediately in front of this town appear to be in doubt themselves as to the force and designs of the enemy on the Coosa. There is no doubt, however, but that they are in the neighborhood of Cedar Bluff with infantry, cavalry and artillery. On last Thursday a force of fifteen hundred cavalry,

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, } VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 244.

For the Confederate. Flower Charade.

My first is an animal, a race much sought
By Niurods who deem it the finest of sport
This game to pursue—from dawn of day—
Till before horse and hound he fails a prey.

My second, although an article of dress,
Was in feudal times a means of redress;

Whilst at a ball, no lady fair—or dandy there
Is seen without an immaculate pair.

My whole is a plant, by no means rare,
For oft it will greet you in a lady's parterre;

But far more we prize—it's virtue true—

Than doth the lady fair frag—rue.

ANSWER IN OUR NEXT.

Parsody on "Hobensinden."

At Bull's Run, when the sun was low,
Each Southerner's face was pale as snow;

And loud as jackdaw rose the crew
Of Yankees boasting rapidly.

But Bull's Run saw another sight,
When in the deep'ning shadow of night,
Towards Fairfax Court House rose the flight
Of Yankees running rapidly.

Then broke each corps with the yell,

Then rushed the steel from battle driv'n,

The men of battery Number Seven

Forsooth their red artillery.

Still on McDowell's feather'd list
The roar of cannon strikes one deaf,

Where furious Abe and fiery Jeff,

Contend for death or victory.

The pack thickens. Oh, ye brave!

Throw down your arms! I'll bacon save!

Waive, Washington, at scruples waive,

And fly with all your chivalry!

[London Punch.]

The Tallahasse at Work Again.

A telegram from Providence, dated the 20th ult., says:

The schooner Goodspeed, Captain Baxter, of and from Boston, for Philadelphia, was boarded by the pirate Tallahasse seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The Captain and crew escaped to Block Island in a boat and reached Newport. The Captain reports that the Tallahasse scuttled another vessel within a short distance, and the crew of the privateer said they had the crews of three other vessels destroyed within a few days. The gunboat Maribeth left Newport in pursuit this evening.

The latest news about the Tallahasse is embraced in the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—A rumor has been brought here by pilots that the pirate Tallahasse came into Delaware Breakwater this morning and destroyed the pilot-boat Conner. Government buying schooner, and other vessels, and afterward landed and robbed the people of Lewes, Delaware, of a large amount of property. This report is not generally credited here, especially as the 4 o'clock Cape May train brings no confirmation of it.

THE C. S. STEAMER CHICKAMAUGA.

New York, Nov. 4.—The bark Abraham Lincoln, of Ipswich, Captain Bibler, from Portland, to Cuba, put into this port this morning with the captains and crews of two ships Shooting Star, from New York, for Panama, and the bark Mark L. Potter, from Banger, for Montevideo, and the Emma L. Hall, from Cardenas, for New York, all of which vessels were burned by the pirate Chickamauga, Lieutenant Wilkinson, which left Wilmington, October 27th. The Mark L. Potter was burned October 30, and the Shooting Star and the Emma L. Hall on the 31st, in latitude thirty degrees twenty minutes, longitude seventy degrees.

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov

The Confederate.

J. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

That never-ending unsigning, inexorable, unrelenting, remorseless scribe, Gov. Joseph E. Brown, associate author of the "Georgia platform" and Captain General of the "State Line," is out again in a "pen production," filling eight columns and a bit of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*. The occasion of this new flood of words, is the assembling of the Legislature of Georgia, to whom is dedicated this additional volume of cheap political literature from the distinguished author, J. B.

We have not read this production. We wish to read it, as we have a desire to keep up with all that forms a part of the "History of the Times." But how to gratify this wish, we find it impossible to arrange. Gas is at sixty dollars a thousand, here in Raleigh; and it would take full a thousand cubic feet to furnish light long enough to read it by; and this is more than we can afford to pay for the *Times*. There is gas enough in the production itself—but it furnishes no light, and is otherwise unattainable. We must, therefore, be content to circumscribe ourselves to the choicest morsels.

Those who are acquainted with Gov. Brown, his antecedents and his status, will look for the delicacies, in this dish under the cover of "Confederate Relations;" and to this course we have accordingly directed our attention. In the very beginning of Gov. Brown's disquisition on Confederate Relations, will be found the announcement—"Atlanta was probably the most vital point to our success; that has been won by the superior numbers of the enemy;" and from this base Gov. Brown establishes his line of attack upon the Confederate administration; for it is a conspicuous feature in all his State Essays, that he mingles in nearly equal proportions, his accusation against his own and the Yankee Governments, the larger ingredient always being the former.

The sum of his complaint about the capture of Atlanta is:

1st. That we had a large force west of the Mississippi, comparatively inactive.

2nd. That we had Early in the Valley with 20,000 men.

3rd. That we had Forrest in North Mississippi, repelling raids on a country already over-run.

4th. That we had Morgan raiding in Kentucky. In fine, that we had "forces scattered from Pennsylvania to Texas (while) General Sherman, strengthened by a concentration of the enemy's forces from different departments, was steadily pressing forward to Atlanta, the very heart and railroad centre of the Confederacy," all of which ought to have been sent to operate against Sherman.

Without stopping to criticize the pretensions claimed set up for the importance of Atlanta, we propose to answer for the sake of truth, the complaints of Gov. Brown.

1st. We do not know, but we have no doubt that orders were issued and efforts were made to transport a portion of the forces from the Trans-Mississippi; but it is not true, as Gov. Brown states, that these forces were inactive. They were always confronted by superior numbers, and their transportation across the River is not as easily effected in any other way, as it is by the pen of Gov. Brown.

It is not too much to suppose, that the same feeling towards Gov. Brown was engendered in these Trans-Mississippians, as has been among loyal men on this side—that Gov. B. is not to be trusted—that under the pretence of patriotic devotion, he is hiding a disloyal purpose, and that he is squinting at compromise with the enemy, and reconstruction, secretly—hough lacking as yet the temerity to avow it.

It is known that Mr. Stephens has in his private association advocated reconstruction. We have good authority for saying so; and Governor Brown is not unsuspected of the same proclivities. The Trans-Mississippi soldiers, who had fought their way to a clearance of the enemy from their immediate presence, may have hesitated to undertake the defence of Governor Brown, not knowing what he might turn up in some separate State negotiation with the enemy, while they were fighting him. If any distrust of Georgia has prevented the Trans-Mississippi troops from crossing, Governor Brown is to blame for it.

2d. The movements of General Early were deemed necessary by General Lee, as a part of his defence of Richmond. They were masterly and wise conceptions, and the movements of absolute necessity.

A REVEREND HOAXER AT THE NORTH. The "Rev. G. W. Ross," a refugee direct from Raleigh, furnishes the New York papers with the statement that North Carolina and Georgia are filled with armed and organized deserters from the rebel armies and runaway slaves, who make raids upon the planters and depots of supplies, and that hitherto all attempts to apprehend them have been repulsed; indeed, Jeff. Davis asserts that the deserters outnumber the rebel army. A conspiracy has been detected at Raleigh, implicating many leading citizens, who designed to head these deserters and force Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, into separate State action, with a view to peace negotiations with Mr. Lincoln.

The Federal authorities have forwarded to the Confederates a complete list of all the rebel prisoners now in their hands, and blank books have been forwarded to the South to receive the names of all the Union prisoners.

burn would have done the same, and Sherman would have increased his (Sherman's) "superiority of numbers by the operation." The more assuredly would this have been the case, as the Yankee forces could have learned his departure and beaten him to the new position.

But it is worse than useless to follow Gov. Brown in his ridiculous complaisance. If he had not made up his mind to stand the accuser of his own government, he would never have had his own consent to go before an enlightened public sentiment with such complaints as are above commented on.

The facts are, our government supplied the army of Tennessee with every available reinforcement. It drew from its resources wherever they could be reached. It gave the very choicest leaders to command this force. It substituted on the public demand Johnston for Bragg, and surrounded him by Polk, Hardee, Cheatham and others of the very best. It kept Forrest to protect one flank, and Morgan and others to guard the other; for all these were playing their part in aid of Gen. Johnston. And our government saw the campaign open in Georgia with an army more nearly reaching to equality with the enemy than any army she had possessed during the war—in advantageous position—with a line to its base easily kept and difficult to disturb. There were but two drawbacks to the public confidence. One was the known habit of Gen. Johnston of retreating; the other was the depressing and pernicious intrusions of Gov. Brown before the public, with his demoralizing discussions of peace. Alas, these apprehensions were too well founded—and if Georgians "whose homes have been overrun, property destroyed, and fields laid waste," will inquire of common sense where to locate the blame, they will be pointed to Gov. Joe Brown and Gen. Joe Johnston.

Another word on this "prolix message," and we are done. Gov. Brown says—"there is reason to fear that President Lincoln, if re-elected, and President Davis, whose passions are inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations." This language of Gov. Joseph E. Brown is neither more nor less than a lie; because Gov. Brown knows that there is no reason to fear any such thing. The falsehood of this accusation has been disproved by the frequent concessions of President Davis; and we doubt if to-day there is a respectable man in the Confederacy, who believes President Davis would fail to accede to any reasonable proposition from Lincoln for commencing negotiations, or that he would hesitate to make a proposition if there were the slightest hope of its success. This conduct of Gov. Brown in thus wilfully slandering the Executive of the nation, is unworthy as it is injurious. The injustice of the charge is too palpable to escape the general condemnation.

RUMORS.

A report is prevalent in this city, that the Yankees have burnt Plymouth and evacuated the place. Persons who are reported to have had conversations with the enemy, say that their object in visiting Plymouth was to destroy the *Albemarle*, and thus relieve for other duty the fleet below that had been stationed there to watch our Iron-clad.

Another report is, that Grant intends establishing his Headquarters at Norfolk with a view to extensive operations in the counties of Eastern North Carolina. And in this connection, we see it stated in the Petersburg *Express*, that intelligence received from below that city, gives it as the impression of the people in Suffolk and vicinity, that Grant intends to establish winter quarters for the greater part of his army, in that country. But the *Express* discredits the truth of the statement, as it says Grant cannot afford to withdraw the larger portion of his lines from around Petersburg, without risking the safety of the remaining portion, as well as the security of his strong positions.

We give the reports as we heard them, without knowing any thing as to their truthfulness. We are inclined to credit the report of the burning and evacuation of Plymouth; and as to Grant's movements, we are content to leave them to the watchful care of Gen. Lee.

Several persons liable to military service have escaped from Raleigh, and it is believed have gone to the Yankees. Some one of them, perhaps, may have turned up in Yankedom as Rev. G. W. Ross. No one started from here by that name. Of one thing, however, the Yankees may be assured, there are fewer deserters now in the woods, than there has been for many months. A large number came in under the proclamation of amnesty; others were brought in, and the statement is wholly false that there has been any extensive association between such persons and runaway slaves for raiding purposes. There are not more runaway slaves in our midst, than in peace times.

The Rev. Ross has duped the Yankee nation by the wholesale.

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Our Correspondent of yesterday, who makes inquiry concerning the action of the Trustees of the University in the matter of matriculates, is one of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State. We are not able to answer his query, but his communication, together with the receipt of a catalogue showing the collegiate strength at this Session, recalls to our mind a plan which has been suggested to us, and of which we had intended heretofore to make mention, which will recuperate the College, enlarge its usefulness to the State and nation, and afford opportunities to the youth of the State for military proficiency, new and hereafter to be an important branch of study in all schools. We mean the establishment of a military department, under a competent officer of the army, where drill, discipline, tactics, strategy and the art of war shall be thoroughly taught. There would be no difficulty in constituting such a department within the present habits and rules of the College subordinating its Professor as far as practicable to the same supervision and control as are the other officers of the institution.

The first effect of this would be to fill the College to overflowing. The location of Chapel Hill, with the attendant advantages, would invite immediate applications from all the accessible States of the Confederacy. Thus the education of youth would be continued. Such an institution being a nursery for soldiers, would at once come under the favor of the Government; and whether this war last for a long period or no, military education is to form an important feature of education in all first class schools in the future.

Seeing all these benefits to the University, to the nation and the youth, in this proposition to engraft a military department upon the collegiate system, we commend it to the favorable consideration of those who have the interests of education in charge.

We never supposed, for a moment, that it was our friend Major Wm. J. Saunders, chief of artillery below Wilmington, who was announcing himself as a candidate for "Door-keeper to the Senate." The subjoined card from Major Saunders, will remove such impression from any one who may have had it. Major S. very properly says he is "ex-officio Door-keeper of the mouth of Cape Fear," and we hope he will consider that we are in *caucus meeting*, and that he will keep the door shut, against all who have not proper tickets of admission.

If the Mr. Wm. J. Saunders who is a candidate, can combine with his own, the strength of our two friends Col. Wm. L. and Major Wm. J., we think he may be successful in his aspirations. If he is as clever a fellow as either of them, he deserves to succeed.

SMITHVILLE, Nov. 1st, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of to-day, I find an advertisement bearing my signature, announcing the fact that I am a candidate for the place of "Door-keeper of the Senate." The office is doubtless a very honorable one, but at present as "Chief of Artillery" I am *ex officio* "Door-keeper" of the "Mouth of the Cape Fear," and have no desire just at this time to change my position.

If any gentleman in this State has the same initials as myself I am not aware of it. If a mistake, please correct, and give this a place in your paper.

Very Respectfully,

WM. J. SAUNDERS.

Messrs. Fulton and Price.

The time for the departure of the mail west of this city, was altered to an hour sooner than heretofore, on Monday night, and we received no notification of the fact from the Post Office here. Hence when we sent our mail to the Depot at the usual time, we were told the train had been gone an hour or more. We will be in time hereafter; but we do think the Postmaster ought to advise the daily Press when such changes occur.

The cold issue of Confederate currency must be exchanged for the new soon or it will be worthless. We urge it upon the people to send it in to be exchanged, or if the depositories cannot exchange, let it be deposited on certificate as soon as possible. On the 1st of January next every dollar of it will be worthless. Many ignorant persons and those living in the enemy's lines ought to be reminded of this frequently

For the Confederate.

The Tax Question.

Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of the 6th inst., you state that Collectors are compelled to take certificates for the fractional parts of one hundred dollars, though the certificate should amount to more than the taxes of the tax-payer. Will you please tell us whether we are allowed to pay the tax-payer the change thus due him in money? To illustrate—suppose "A" owes \$150 tax and offers me a two hundred dollar certificate, am I at liberty to pay him back \$50 in money? Please answer, and oblige.

A COLLECTOR.

We suppose not. Our inference from the article we published, was this: If "A" owes a tax of \$150 or \$175, and he prefers to give a tax collector a \$200 four per cent. certificate, instead of a \$100 certificate and \$60 or \$75 in currency, then the collector is bound to take it, but no change is due the tax-payer, as the transaction is entirely optional with him.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.

HEADQUARTERS KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE, Lanes near Richmond, Nov. 4, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Please publish the change which has taken place in Kirkland's and Martin's brigades. The former is now known as "MacRae's brigade" in Heth's division. The latter as "Kirkland's brigade" in Heth's division. The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th North Carolina regiments are in Kirkland's; the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d North Carolina regiments are in MacRae's.

Communications are frequently received at these headquarters, from North Carolina, intended for the other brigade.

Please also request the Fayetteville *Observer* to copy, and oblige.

Your obedient servant,
CHAS. G. ELLIOTT,
A. A. General.

For the Confederate.
Messrs. Editors:—The noble *Albemarle* has gone to her long account and Plymouth is again in the possession of the foe. In the interest of truth and to place the responsibility where it belongs, I write this account.—The *Albemarle* was destroyed on the morning of the 28th, about 8 o'clock by a Yankee torpedo boat. She came up the river, and by the gross negligence of the pickets, who were on the wreck of the *Southfield* about a half mile down the river, was not discovered until within about 150 yards of the boat. The officer of the deck (Mr. Pitt) hailed her and receiving an unsatisfactory answer, sprung the rattle, rung the alarm bell and opened fire on her with the watch. In a short time as was possible the officers and men were at their quarters, and as the torpedo boat steamed past, Fred on her with the after gun trained through the broadside port, while the riflemen on deck poured volley after volley on her; but the gun could not be depressed sufficiently and the shot passed harmlessly over her and the next moment she ran into us and broke a large hole under the port bow (about two feet below water line) through which the water rushed in a torrent. The effect of the explosion was terrific; the vessel was shaken from stem to stern and quivered like an aspen.

The hot fire poured from the deck of the *Albemarle*, forced the surrender of the torpedo boat, and in exchange for our valuable iron-clad, we obtained a small steamer, the size of a man-of-war's launch, and eleven prisoners, five officers and six men, the Pilot and Captain having jumped in the river, and in the darkness and confusion escaped, or were drowned, and in a few minutes the *Albemarle* went to the bottom, all efforts to keep her afloat being unavailing, sinking so rapidly that the crew even could not save their personal effects. The loss of this gallant craft whose deeds are historic, and whose name is endeared to every North Carolinian, is indeed a terrible calamity, and the consequences which have followed, are disastrous in the extreme. The public will naturally ask who is responsible for the loss? was the commander of the *Albemarle* vigilant and active, and were proper precautions taken to prevent the catastrophe? The negligence and carelessness of the pickets allowed the torpedo boat to pass within thirty feet of the *Southfield* and no rocket was thrown up, no gun was fired, and on she came fraught with disaster and destruction. The night was dark and rainy, and hence she was not discovered by the officers of the deck until within about 150 yards. The alarm was given and the officers and crew were at their posts, and did all that men could do, but the Montgomery True Blues Artillery did not do theirs, failed to man their guns, failed to sink the boat, although within 20 yards of the muzzle of their pieces, and came creeping down after the drama was nearly over. But one shot was fired and that by Sergt. Bowie, who loaded and fired it by himself, the rest of the company being scattered over town, instead of being forced to sleep at their guns, and *of course* were found wanting when the hour of need arrived. The Brooks guns of the *Albemarle* were impotent against the insidious craft, and the light artillery on the shore, one piece at the bow, and the other at the stern of the boat, were silent until too late.

The commander of the *Albemarle*, Lieut. A. F. Warley, is an officer whose exploits on the Mississippi with the famous ram *Manassas*, has made him known to the country. Every officer on the *Albemarle* will testify that he was vigilant and energetic, and that what he deemed proper precaution was taken by him. The day before the night of the disaster I heard him express his fears of a night attack, and told Colonel Whitford that his predecessor's pickets had been found asleep frequently on the *Southfield*, dilated, on the vital importance of their being watchful and trustworthy, and requested Colonel Whitford to send a company of infantry down to the wharf as a support to the boat; to which Colonel W. replied, his men were trusty and reliable, that he was short of men, but would send a company as soon as it arrived, which was then on its way; but the *Albemarle* was no more before they got there. The night of the attack Captain Warley ordered the executive officer to double the watch, and to enjoin the men to be on the *qui vive*, and certainly *decidedly* itself cannot assert this was not carried out. The loose manner in which military matters were managed, the free and open communication allowed with the enemy by Colonel Whitford's predecessor, and the disloyalty of the country, enabled the enemy *at all times* to obtain the fullest and most minute information concerning matters in and around Plymouth, and to succeed in their fatal and daring designs. But no such blame can be attached to Colonel Whitford in that respect. He had been in Plymouth only two days before the attack, and certainly manifested a great desire to see that proper measures were taken for the safety of the position he commanded, and as an officer I consider him cool, cautious, deliberate and brave. The misfortune which has befallen Captain Warley might have occurred to either of his predecessors, Captain Cooke and Commodore J. N. Maffit, and the greatest charge to which he is open, is a want of *firmness* of reason.—Two things might have prevented the misfortune—keeping the vessel always under steam, which want of coal prevented; or encircling the vessel with a raft, which, unfortunately did not suggest itself, but logs were placed around the vessel anchored and chained, and Captain Warley expected, as he stated to Colonel Whitford, that a torpedo boat attempting to run into the *Albemarle* would be locked by the log and the torpedo broken off, in which, I regret to say, all of us were mistaken. Had not two lines of sentinels allowed the "torpedo" to pass without giving the *Albemarle* warning, we would have still been afloat, and the pride of North Carolina. The capture of Plymouth was the inevitable result of the destruction of the *Albemarle*.

ION.

New Advertisements.

Plantation For Rent in Warren county.

Situation as Overseer wanted.

Tucker, Andrews & Co., advertise some valuable Negroes for sale at Auction on Monday of November Court week.

The publication of Dr. Bow's Review has been suspended for the want of patronage."

CHRISTIANS IN THE ARMY.—A voluntary missionary to Confederate soldiers estimates that, while in the population of Christendom only one-eighth are Christians, one-third of the men in our army are Christians.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—CHANGE OF NAME.—The distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid, has recently changed his name to "Cupidity," and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money as well as matrimony.

From the Richmond Whig.

The News.

SUNDAY WAR RUMORS.

All was quiet yesterday everywhere as far as the information of the War Department went; but we had various rumors of an interesting character.

First, upon the strength of the firing heard in the morning, it was stated that fighting was going on at Petersburg.

This was scarcely denied before it was located on the Darbytown road—and this was not contradicted by the arrival of couriers from the North side at noon, until it was circumscribed that news had been received from the Army of Tennessee, announcing a splendid victory over Sherman.